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Berlin, January 16, N. S.

THE four Troops of Huſſars having paſſed in Review before the King at Potzdam, returned to their reſpective Quarters on Thurſday laſt. This Afternoon Count Seckendorff went to Potzdam, from whence he will proceed To-morrow or next Day on his Journey to Caſſel. Part of the 10,000 Men promiſed the Emperour, are to be here about the Beginning of March. M. Bulow, who was baniſhed to Inſterburg about three Years ago, is now in this Town, having obtained his Pruſſian Majeſty's Leave to go to Hanover, in order to ſettle ſome Family-Affairs with his Relations there.

Paris, Jan. 16. Our Advices from Italy import, That the Garriſon of the Caſtle of Milan, conſiſting of about 800 Men, marched out on the 2d Inſtant, led by the Marſhal Viſcomti, for Mantua, according to the Capitulation. On the 3d, the King of Sardinia left the Marſhal de Villars with the Forces at Milan, and went for Turin. The Count de Broglio, Lieutenant-General, who commands a Body of Troops in the Neighbourhood of Cazal Major, ſent a Detachment of Horſe and Foot on the 28th paſt to poſſeſs themſelves of Guaſtalla; the Marqueſs de Valence, who headed that Detachment, arriving at the Place, was received by Count Spilinbergh, the Duke of Guaſtalla's Miniſter. The Marqueſs de Valence had ſent an Officer before, to compliment that Miniſter, and intimate to him, that the Deſign in taking Poſſeſſion of that Place, was only to hinder the Emperour's Troops from making themſelves Maſters of it. On the 14th Inſtant, the Marqueſs de Fimarcon, ſent by the Marſhal de Villars, brought the King an Account of the taking of Novarra, and of the Fort of Arrona.

Hague, Jan. 22, *N. S.* The Aſſembly of the States of Holland remains fixed for Wedneſday Seven-night. The two Imperial Miniſters had Yeſterday a Conference with the Deputies of the States, in order to communicate to them, as it is reported, a Letter from the Grand Vizier to Prince Eugene, complaining of the Violation of the Treaty of Pruth, by the Entry of the Muſcovites into Poland, praying the Emperour to interpoſe his good Offices for the Obſervation thereof; and Prince Eugene's Anſwer thereupon; as alſo to impart to them the Confirmation of the Defeat of the Turks by the Perſians. Letters from Tarnowitz of the 7th Inſtant give an Account, that the Elector of Saxony and his Conſort made their Entry into that City on the 6th, and were conducted to the Apartments which had been fitted up for their Reception. That Day a Deputation, conſiſting of 25 of the Confederates, were admitted to an Audience of the Elector as King of Poland. He received them ſtanding under a Canopy, and was complimented by the Biſhop of Cujavia in the Name of the reſt; and they all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand. They alſo paid their Compliments to the Queen. Then the King proceeded to the Church to hear Maſs, the Biſhop of Cujavia officiating; which done, the King kneeled before the Altar, and ſwore to obſerve the *Pacta Conventa*, the Biſhop adminiſtring the Oath to him; and the Referendary preſenting thoſe *Pacta* to his Majeſty, he ſigned them at the Foot of the Altar. Then the Biſhop pronounced his Benediction on all preſent, and cried out, Long live Auguſtus the Third, King of Poland, which was repeated by the People with loud Acclamations. From the Church the King went to Dinner, taking with him the Deputies, Count Welzeck the Emperour's Miniſter, and ſome Poliſh Lords who were not of the Deputation. Their Majeſties were to proceed on the 8th for Cracow.

Attendance